

CLUB
WHISKY
\$14.00 PER DOZEN.
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

BLACK
BERRY
BRANDY
Per Bottle ... \$2.50
" " " " " 1.00
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road.

No. 14,698 號八十九百陸千四萬一第 日五十月四年十三緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 18TH, 1905. 四拜禮 號八十月五年五零百九千一英港 價, \$3 PER MONTH.

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA
For the Bath, Toilet, Nursery and Household.
Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is as refreshing and invigorating to the system as a Turkish Bath.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
[a1365]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
A Blend of Selected Distillations of the Finest Scotch Whiskies.
\$10.50 Per Case.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a65]
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.
\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.
\$2.70 per bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers. [a2866]
Hongkong, 1st March, 1905.

LA COMPETIDORA ORIENTAL CIGAR FACTORY.

FACTORY: 32 MACDONNELL ROAD, KOWLOON.
OFFICE: 34 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ALL OUR CIGARS ARE PREPARED BY FILIPINO HABANEROS specially engaged for our factory and are made from well seasoned leaves imported from Manila under the direct supervision of our Tobacco Expert.

Samples may be had on application. We recommend a trial of the following brands:—
LONDON PERFECTOS
HIGH LIFE
REINA VICTORIA

If your tobaccoist cannot supply you with our make please apply to us.
Special terms to Clubs and Messes.
Discounts on orders from Coast and other ports.
AGENTS WANTED.
J. C. DOS REMEDIOS & CO.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1905. [a1168]

COTTAM & CO.
HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS.

NEW LINE SUMMER GOODS.

WHITE GAUZE SHIRTS, WHITE JUNIOR SHIRTS, PYJAMA SUITS, BOSTON GARTERS, WHITE GAUZE UNDERWEAR, TENNIS SHOES, BADEN POWELL COLLARS, STRAW HATS.
THE LATEST STYLE PANAMA HATS. THE LORD KITCHENER SUN HAT. THE LADY CURZON SUN HAT. THE SIR HENRY BLAKE SUN HAT. THE LORD CURZON SUN HAT. WHITE DRILL POLO HELMETS. WHITE DRILL BATANGA HELMETS. WHITE STRAW HELMETS.

THE NEWEST THING IN SUMMER WAISTCOATS.
THE LATEST IN FASHIONABLE NECKWEAR.

INSPECTION INVITED.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1905. [a1060]

NOTICE.

THE TERMINUS STORES,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, COMPRADORES, COMMISSION AGENTS.

MOST respectfully beg to inform the Public that they have opened a Store in this Colony at Nos. 60 and 61, ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON, under the Style of the Terminus Stores and are prepared to accept all kinds of orders, which will be attended to and executed in the shortest time, and earnestly hope to be favoured with the kind Patronage of the Public.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1905. [a630]

CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS,
No. 8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

THESE premises, formerly known as the Club Entrance and the Waverley Hotel have been thoroughly renovated and furnished in excellent style as Private Family Hotels.
Cool Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the Cuisine a specialty.
Apply to—
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [a94]

THE LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LD.
LONDON
AND
ELECTRIZITAETS ACHTEN GESELLSCHAFT VORM.
W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.
FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to—
SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. [a54]

PHOTO SUPPLIES
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.
GOOD WORK. PROMPT RETURN.
UP-TO-DATE DARK ROOM
FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN
AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMATEURS

LONG, HING & CO.,
PHOTO GOODS STORE,
17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Premises formerly occupied by Mr. FR. BLUNCK, Silk Lace Manufacturer.
NEXT DOOR to our Former Address.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a39]

ALARMING INCREASE IN BALDNESS!!!
and all other derangements of the Hair, such as Scurf, Dandruff, Scanty Partings, Falling Hair, Premature Greyness, &c., &c.
A REMEDY OFFERED.
which possesses all the elements that go to produce a good head of hair. Its powerful, stimulating properties go straight to the hair roots—giving them a life and vigour they never knew before. And life and vigour to the roots mean more hair, stronger hair, better hair. It will assuredly do all this for YOU, as it has done for thousands of others.

WILSON'S HAIR WASH.
THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORE.
The Finest Dressing. Especially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed.
A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

WATKINS LIMITED,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
AND
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
(Crown Brand.)
APOTHECARIES HALL, HONGKONG. [a38]

KÜPPER'S PILSENER BEER.
The best PILSENER in the East; ask for Küpper, and see that you get it.
Telephone No 75.

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15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 29th April, 1905.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT
OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

	Per Case.
BRANDY * * * *	\$22.50
" * * *	20 00
" * *	16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL	20.00
" JOHN WALKER	12.50
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	20.00
" DOURO	13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO	20.00
" LA TORRE	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
SIEMSEN & CO.
HONGKONG AGENTS. [a54]

A. TACK & CO.
26, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS & PLATED WARE.
JUST RECEIVED a large and select assortment of PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS, consisting of Eastman's Kodaks and Films, Ilford Plates and Paper, Johnson's Chemicals, and cheap Magazine Cameras. Prices considerably reduced. [a46]

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PRACTICAL SHIP BUILDING. STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF MODERN STEEL VESSELS, by A. C. Holmes, 2 Vols., \$37.00
LIGHT RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION, by R. M. Parkinson, 9.00
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ELECTRICITY IN THE SERVICE OF MAN, by R. M. Walsley, 9.00
A CLASS BOOK OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, by W. J. Lovett, 6.50
COLONIAL OFFICE LIST, 1905, 2.00
INTERCEPTED LETTERS, A MILD SATIRE ON HONGKONG SOCIETY, by "Betty", \$1.75
HAZELL'S ANNUAL, 1905, 3.00
THE MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM ASHE, by Mrs. Humphrey Ward, 1.75
THE PRODIGAL SON, by Hall Caine, 1.75
DE PROFUNDIS, by Oscar Wilde, 1.75
TRAFFICS AND DISCOVERIES, by Rudyard Kipling, 1.75
NOSTROMO, by J. Conrad, 1.75
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GOD'S GOOD MAN, by Marie Corelli, 1.75
THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES, by Sir A. Conan Doyle, 1.75
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DIALSTONE LANE, by W. W. Jacobs, 1.75
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YACHTING IN HONGKONG: A RETROSPECT, WITH SOME HINTS ON SMALL YACHT RACING, BY F. H. MAY, C.M.G.; Illustrated from Photos, \$5.00
[a34]

KOWLOON HOTEL.
KOWLOON.
DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS AND RESIDENTS.
BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.
JAS. W. OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER. [a26]

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SPECIAL OFFER OF PIANOS.
JUST ARRIVED A SHIPMENT OF PIANOS SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE CLIMATE.
BRINSMEAD Mahogany Patent \$850
" Temperance Ebonized Overstrung 750
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Above may be had on the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS for Sale from \$100 Each. PIANOS on HIRE from \$10 per Month.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1905. [a36]

W. BREWER & CO.
23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

The Odes of Confucius, by Cranmer-Blyng, \$0.85
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The Navy as I Know It, by Fremantle, 13.50
New Wall Map of China in 4 Sheets, 14.00
Marine Engines and Boilers, by Bauer and Robertson, 19.50
Murray's Guide to India, Ceylon, &c., 16.00
Darwin's Variations, Animals Plants, &c., 2 Vols., 4.50
Outdoor Handy Book, by Board, 4.70
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Foster's Bridge Manual, Bridge Tactics, each, 2.70
The Coming Conquest of England, Cloth, 2.00
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View Book of Hongkong, Canton and Macao—24 Views, 1.00
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BURY COURT NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
GLOY. BLICK TYPEWRITERS.
THE PAY-SHOLES TYPEWRITER.
TYPEWRITER MATERIALS IN GREAT VARIETY. [a35]

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mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & CO.)
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LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 108, HOUSE STREET.
OTHER BRANCHES
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Bora-baya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Changhai, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimomatsuki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotani, Sasebo, Matsuyama, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.
Telegraphic Address "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Cod-5)
CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujiyama, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura Otani, Sasahara Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yashio, Yonekura, and other Coals.
S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

INSURANCE
THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE
(ESTABLISHED 1825.)
THE Accumulated Funds of the Company are nearly
£11,000,000,
and the annual revenue is at the rate of
£3800
PER PAY.
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.
[a612-3]

HONGKONG HOTEL
First-Class and Up-to-Date.
Dining accommodation for 300 persons.
131 Bedrooms.
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel residents.
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRA
A. F. DAVIES,
Acting Manager. [a47]

THE PEAK HOTEL.
Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the North-East Monsoon and Open to the South-West Monsoon.
A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS INTO THE HOTEL.
Telephone No. 23.
Town Office: 7, DUNDRELL STREET. [a66]
KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hote at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 10th June 1903. [a1061]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near the Banks and Principal Offices.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold-water throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Launch Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a48]

"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANTARUM OF SOUTH CHINA)
MACAO
HAS been re-opened under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place. All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong. One steamer (s.s. *Huangshan*), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."
For Terms, apply
THE MANAGER.
[a41]

MACAO AND CANTON HOTELS.
A LITTLE CHANGE.
THE Round Trip from HONGKONG to MACAO, thence to CANTON and back to Hongkong, will be found interesting and enjoyable
WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.
[a865a]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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BLEND

OF THE

FINEST

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MALT

WHISKIES

DISTILLED IN SCOTLAND,

OF

GREAT AGE.

MATURE.

MEADOW

AND

FINE FLAVOUR.

PER DOZ. - - - \$16.50

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS
Only communications relating to the news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.
Telegraphic Address: Press—Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed.
Editor's
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUE ROAD, C.I.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, MAY 18th, 1905.

SOMETHING like a coincidence has occurred in connection with the recent Imperial Decree amending the Chinese penal code. This Decree, issued in April, translated by the N.C. Daily News, and republished by us towards the end of the same month ordered the abolition of torture and of the particular punishment called *tingchih*. The EMPRESS DOWAGER decreed that criminals who by ancient custom would have been liable to the death of a thousand cuts should henceforth be summarily decapitated. To the extent that the Decree was a step towards the reduction of physical suffering, it had to be recognised as a "humane" enactment; but the general tone of it, as well as the word "summary" in connection with such an irrevocable act as that of lopping off human heads, made us query the word "humane," and caused us to regard as infinitesimal the amount of genuine humanity contained in the motives that antedated the Decree. We are still in the dark as to the EMPRESS DOWAGER's reasons for granting the change, which she did not initiate, and which she is in all likelihood incapable of initiating. Very possibly she had no particular reason, motive, or sentiment at all when she put her sign manual to the new law. She was advised to do it, and having no particular enemies in custody at the time, has let it go. It may be noted that she was alive to the advertising value of the act, and of its possible influence in rehabilitating her long tattered reputation in foreign eyes, for she was careful to explain that *tingchih* was an ancient Chinese custom, and not a Manchu one. The disapproval so implied is somewhat belated after her long spell of

acquiescence in, and even encouragement of, the more severe and vindictive forms of judicial punishment. However, for the present it is law, and if all the Viceroy's loyalists adopt it (which they will not do), and if nothing sufficiently irritating occurs at Peking during the remainder of Her Majesty's reign to make her change her mind, the present generation may see a considerable improvement of a Chinese feature which has in most foreign eyes disgraced the Middle Kingdom ever since it came under observation. The coincidence to which we referred in opening lies in the fact that almost immediately after the publication in English of the Decree in question, it was made public that some Europeans in Hongkong, convened and inspired by the Italian Consul-General, Chevalier Volpicelli, had been busy themselves in a sort of educational crusade to bring about the reformed state of things which the EMPRESS DOWAGER, by a stroke of the vermilion pencil, is now supposed to have inaugurated. In the account of the doings of these good-hearted people, which was supplied to the press, no mention was made of the fact that the object of the little society had been secured. Those aware of the Decree might not unnaturally have assumed some connection of the two things; but we note that in the north, all credit for the reform is given to His Excellency Wu Ting-fang, who, of his own initiative, and impelled solely by humanity and a "pure" loyalty, has laboured to remove from his country one of its darkest stigmas. I have learned that he has been at this affair for some time and had difficulty in securing the help of the necessary coadjutors before he was able to lay the memorial before the EMPRESS DOWAGER. The correspondent whom we have just quoted, after praising Wu's kind heart and gentle spirit, seems to have had a sudden thought of another side to the shield, for he makes the following curious reflection, that:—

"The conditions of life in China, the morale of its inhabitants, and their insensitive nervous organisations, are such that unhappily a more severe code of punishment is necessary here for the maintenance of order than in more fortunate parts of the world."

This is the theory, or rather the fact learned by experience, which stands as excuse for the otherwise apparent severity of European treatment of Chinese criminals. It seems to be admitted that the Chinese do not feel what are to Europeans heavy penalties. This paves the way for an academic discussion upon which we have no present intention to enter; but readers interested in such speculation may ask themselves whether it does not follow that a less sensitive nation is more physically fit than a nation all nerves and feelings. In the days when England was called "merrie," we were almost as brutal as the Chinese. Is it undiluted improvement that now we can severely beat the sight of blood, have abolished flogging, and are rapidly travelling towards the abolition of all capital punishment, which is as often styled judicial murder as not? Did Englishmen shudder before microbes, die for verminous appendices, and claim exemption from jury work or the score of hyperaesthesia, in the brave days of joust and tourney? It really seems to us that only very modern history records such things; but if a moral has to be applied, perhaps Mr. Kipling will oblige.

The *Japan Chronicle* of 6th May publishes a big illustrated supplement showing the remarkable development of steel works in Japan.

Said an observant French writer on one occasion when discussing King Edward's personal popularity in Paris: "C'est un bon garçon tout ça; il tape tout le monde sur la ventre."

The *Osaka Mainichi* has received a telegram from Chomulpo stating that small-pox, which lately made its appearance there, is increasing rapidly, notwithstanding the efforts of the authorities to suppress the epidemic.

All Chinese are not pro-Russian. A wealthy Chinese resident of Kobe, W. Senchiang by name, offered on the 23rd April, through Governor Hattori, to contribute Yen 50,000 toward the War Funds of the Japanese Government.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday nineteen Chinese were charged, three with being the keepers of, and sixteen with gambling in, a gambling house behind the Ko Shing theatre. The keepers were each fined \$100, and the remainder were all fined \$3.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan was pleased to command that the spirits of 28,999 soldiers and 1,887 seamen, belonging to the Imperial forces, who lost their lives during the war, should be worshipped at Yasukuni *Jinja* (Shinto temple), Tokyo, on May 3rd, 4th, and 5th.

The plague roll now numbers 64, two fatal cases being added yesterday.

The Association of the French Press in the Far East were giving a grand soirée on May 13th. The programme appeared very attractive.

Commercial Intelligence on April 12th notes that the Chinese have begun to buy steel safes. They are good customers for American varieties of these goods.

A native residing at Wanchai attempted to commit suicide on Monday by jumping into the sea. A Chinese constable dragged him out of the water and placed him before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday, but the man's brother promised to look after him, and he was discharged.

The Yuk On & Co. Ltd. notify that excursion fares to Macao by their s.s. *Yingking* have been greatly reduced, the price of a first class return ticket being the modest sum of \$5. The steamer will make the trip every Sunday until further notice. Full particulars appear in our advertising columns.

We are informed that a composition has been agreed upon by the editors of Major Hurly, who pays a lump sum down, and grants a lion upon his salary of \$200 a month. At the Supreme Court some days ago, it will be remembered, his solicitor agreed to judgment with costs on a number of claims.

The Manchester correspondent of *Commercial Intelligence* writes:—Another indication of the present booming state of the cotton trade is the lists of results of the quarterly stocktakings just to hand. None of these I have seen show a loss, and it certainly looks more like an all-round dividend of 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent, a state of affairs which has not been experienced for some years past.

According to the Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger*, the Mikado has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Sacred Treasure upon the Prussian General Meke, in recognition of services rendered by him to the Japanese army as instructor in tactics and military history. It will be remembered, notes the *Nagasaki Press*, that after the battle of the Yalu General Kuraki telegraphed to General a packet warm words of gratitude for his work for Japan.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Price, D.S.O., and Officers 129th Battalion, the band of the Regiment will play the following programme on Friday next, the 19th, at the United Service Recreation Club, Kowloon, commencing at 5 p.m.:—
March—*"Chaban"* P. S. Scott
Divertimento—*"The Feast of Lanterns"* C. W. Glover
Mazurka—*"Souvenir de Poesia"* A. Coraggio
Selection—*"La Poupée"* A. Kapner
Song—*"The Song you sang to me"* L. M. W. Valse—*"Austria"* Waldteufel

An experiment by a European with a steam plough near Twant, Burma, showed remarkable results, proving the fertilising advantages of sun and air. Adjoining fields were sown with exactly the same paddy. They produced plants with an average of 11 stalks each of 155 grains. The steam ploughed area produced plants of an average of 29 stalks and in each plant averaged 250 grains. The experiment is to be continued on a large scale in the present year.

A speech of the Japanese Minister of Education at Nagasaki shows that our allies are not obsessed by merely martial ideas. His Excellency laid special emphasis on industrial and commercial training, which he considers vital to the progress of the country and to success in its competition with commercial rivals. But he was not satisfied to have the industrial and commercial schools turn out skilled specialists to the neglect or detriment of moral character. To produce men of strong and noble character remains the first business of an educator; in an industrial school no less than in any other.

In justification of seamen who have been refusing duty, the *Japan Chronicle* argues:—If the vessel had been captured by the Russian Fleet, as is quite possible, they would have been taken prisoners and would then have been exposed on the Russian warships to great risk of life in a possible encounter with the Japanese such as may any day occur, for the Russians would have to detain any prisoners on board their ships as there is no place to which they can at present be sent. Why should men in any occupation be expected to undergo this risk without having the right to decline it? Why, having endured the risk, should they be expected to be content with the same remuneration that they would have received if the ship had been bound to a neutral port?

Goo Kim Fui, for more than forty years a Chinese merchant in Honolulu of the highest probity, and for much of that time the diplomatic or consular representative in those Islands of the Chinese Empire, has just been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition. He went there a young man and engaged in business in a small way, but by industry and energy became rich. He bears a striking resemblance to Li Hung Chang, to whom those who know him best say he is not unlike in intellect and character. He married a native Hawaiian woman of good lineage, and for many years he has been a pillar in the Chinese Congregational Church, a trustee of the Chinese Hospital Association, and an official in almost every one of the benevolent and social organisations of the Chinese. He has been a prominent figure at every official function for years under the monarchy, republic and territory. He is an American citizen. There is general regret at the misfortune which has overtaken him, and much sympathy is felt for him.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

LONDON, 15th May.

Prince Ariegawa has arrived in Paris.

DISORDERS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, 15th May.

Slight disorders occurred in the Vassilostoff and Schlussemburg quarters in the afternoon and evening of May 15, through some officers ordering the holiday makers to disperse. The officers were jeered at, and hustled towards an artificial lake, where they stood knee deep, threatening the crowd with their revolvers, until Cossacks arrived and dispersed the crowd.

A COSTLY MOTORBOAT RACE.

LONDON, 15th May.

Out of seven motorboats which started on a race from Algiers to Toulon, six were lost; all the crews were saved.

CHINA AND THE TIBET CONVENTION.

LONDON, 15th May.

Negotiations for the adhesion of China to the Tibet convention are proceeding. They are being conducted by the Indian Government on behalf of the Imperial Government.

A POLICE COURT REFORM.

Mr. Hamner, formerly clerk to the Sanitary Board, is now chief clerk at the Magistrate's. His promotion is already being justified by noteworthy energy on his part.

There is more than one Court in Hongkong, and it has not been the custom for newspaper reporters to sit all day long listening to all the petty cases that magistrates must listen to. After attending to more important duties, they have been accustomed in the past to interrogate the Court Interpreters, who were kind enough to give them a summary of the few cases that seemed worthy of record. This practice should have been stopped long ago. It obviously was too convenient for the newspapers, which have always been regarded as a nuisance by officialdom; and there was always the risk that the Interpreters, owing to their complaisance and courtesy, might be too tired next day to perform their duties. Mr. Hamner has ordered them to give no more information to reporters; and when a reporter had the temerity to ask why this change of custom was being started, Mr. Hamner very properly refused to give any reasons. It might have been done before; it would not be done in future. That is a spirit we admire in our officers. First make up your mind, then act, regardless of all criticism. It is the stuff of which Napoleons are made. It also shows that the new chief clerk has the kitchen eye for detail. Of course there will be complaints, from reporters; and references may be made to Bumbledom; but in congratulating Mr. Hamner on his courage in checking a reprehensible custom, we hope he will not pay any attention to such things. In the meantime, if the public wants police records, it may always go to Court for them.

RUSSIANS AND SEALING.

IMPRISONMENT OF SEAL-HUNTERS.
According to the *Japan Gazette*, a private letter has been received in Yokohama from Mr. B. H. McNeill, one of the seal-hunters on board the *Koyuki-maru*, captured by the Russians last August. Nothing had heretofore been heard of the fate of these hunters except that they had been captured and were well, so that information conveyed by this letter is of great interest not only to the owners of the vessel (Japanese in Yokohama) but also to the relatives of the captured seal-hunters.

Mr. McNeill's letter, which recently reached Yokohama, is dated Hahavovsk, Amur River, Russia, February 14th, 1905. The writer says: "We are still here and all well," and goes on to say that, though arrested in August, they were not tried until February 1st. They were tried for killing fur seal and sentenced to one year and four months' imprisonment. Mr. McNeill says he had not been aware that the Russians prohibited sealing in general, and only knew they had a 20-mile limit around their seal islands. However, he, with the others, was convicted, but they had been given ten days in which to appeal, providing they had the necessary money, presumably for Court fees. "None of us hunters," he adds, "have any money, so I suppose we have to do our time." He then says that the Japanese are going to appeal. "Paradoxically," it might have been thought, that one test appeal would have decided all. However, the writer appears resigned to the thought of serving his term, and continues: "We have nothing to complain of in regard to our treatment. I must say the Russians have been very kind to us since our arrest last August." The letter adds that the foreigners' sentences were operative from February 23rd, and that he had heard it was the Russian intention to keep them at Hahavovsk until their terms expired and then send them home. He says, naturally, that he has no news to write, but would be glad to receive letters and specially newspapers, magazines, and reading matter of all kinds, as they have not had anything to read since they left Japan last July. He asks his correspondent to distribute word of the foreigners' fate among all their friends.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 17th at 11.55 a.m. The barometer had risen moderately in N. China, fallen slightly in S. China.

A depression appears to be moving Eastwards over Manchuria. Gradients continue slight over S. China, and light variable winds will probably prevail in the Formosa Channel, and light S.E. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Variable winds, light; fair.

THE WAR.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

RETURN OF THE FRENCH FLAGSHIP TO SAIGON.

SAIGON, 16th May.

The French cruiser *Guichen*, which has been cruising along the coast of Annam (for the purpose of seeing that French neutrality regulations were observed by Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleet) returned to Saigon to-day. Admiral de Jonquieres was on board.

I went on board the flagship to seek information, but the officers declined to make any statement as to the whereabouts of Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleet; they would only declare, and that most positively, that the Fleet was at sea and consequently not violating French neutrality regulations.

A rumour that the Russian Fleet has sub-marines is unconfirmed.

THE FRENCH CRUISER'S REPORT.

SAIGON, 17th May.

The French cruiser *Guichen* has reported that the entire Russian Fleet left the coast on Sunday the 14th inst. at noon.

[DAILY PRESS SERVICE.]

BRITISH SHIPS COMING.

*LONDON, 16th May.

H.B.M. ships *Canopus* and *Goliath* left Gibraltar yesterday.

FOURTH BALTICERS NEARLY READY.

*LONDON, 16th May.

The fourth Baltic Squadron, which includes two new battleships, is to leave the Baltic in a fortnight.

*Delayed in transmission.

BALTIC NOTES.

JAPANESE ON THE ALERT.

The British steamer *Cruiser* which arrived in port yesterday with a cargo of coal was stopped off Shimoda by a Japanese cruiser, Captain Brown reports that his papers were overhauled, and after an hour's detention he was allowed to proceed.

Captain H. Smith, R.N.R., of the British steamer *Doric* which arrived from Manila yesterday, reports that at 2 p.m. on the 10th instant, when off the Pescadores, he was stopped by a Japanese cruiser and after being signalled for about 20 minutes was allowed to continue his voyage.

BALTICERS START.

The German steamer *Wong Koi* from Koshichang, which arrived in port yesterday, was boarded by a representative of the *Daily Press* who sought and found Captain Reher in the pretty little saloon of the vessel. Asked if he had seen anything of the Baltic Fleet, the Captain replied that he had, and related the following story:—At six a.m. on the morning of the 14th instant, we sighted altogether 52 vessels leaving Honkoku Bay. There were ten colliers, deep in the water, ten torpedo boats, two hospital ships and a number of three funneled fast cruisers. Of large warships there were 24, all flying the Russian Naval ensign. The vessels all looked epic and span, and as they came out of the bay, battleships first, then cruisers and then colliers, were a perfect picture. The sailors in white uniforms, were standing or sitting about the decks, evidently observing the Sabbath. There was no coal stacked on the decks, which were perfectly clear, and so far as I could see, no training ships or windjammers were amongst the armada. They steered a northerly course, but shortly after our sighting they came to a standstill. Something must have gone amiss with one of the colliers, as her letting off steam and hoisting signals was the cause of the fleet stopping. A number of torpedo boats which were in the van went back to investigate, and one of them went alongside the vessel. This accident happened some five or six miles outside of the bay. We were only half a mile off the admiral's ship which

was on the right wing, and as we passed he courteously dipped his flag. When the accident happened the head of the fleet was already close to Capo Varola, so that the space covered by the line of warships would be about eight miles. The *Wong Koi* was continuing her ten knot speed, and when we had left the fleet some fifteen miles behind we observed by the dense volumes of smoke which rose skyward, that they were again about to proceed. As I said before, the colliers were inside the lines of battleships and cruisers. One, we noticed, had a torpedo boat in tow, and another was flying the British flag. I also saw a two-funnelled tug boat about the size of the *Robert Cook* accompanying the fleet. I think they are going north this time for sure, but I cannot say whether the fleet I saw comprised the third Baltic, as I only noticed one Admiral's flag. The guns on the vessels were the best, and taking into consideration the perfect order of the fleet as it steamed out of the bay, there appeared to be no reason why it should be considered the laughing stock of the world.

As it came out of the Bay they were followed by a four-funnelled French cruiser, which steamed away in a southerly direction, and on the previous evening to that on which we sighted the fleet, we saw four empty transports going south, evidently colliers that had discharged their cargoes.

FROM INDO-CHINA PAPERS.

L'Indochinois reports that the *Amiral Nielly* discovered the Russians off Vinphong (Vanphong) on May 10th. It mentions that M. Bougonin arrested in Japan for espionage is correspondent for several journals. This, if true, allows a very charitable construction to be put on any indiscretions the gentleman may have been guilty of, his offence presumably being prompted by journalistic zeal. *L'Avenir* has lost interest, and devotes more attention to the *Sully*, giving a photograph of the corvette recently built at Hongkong.

MINES AND VLADIVOSTOCKERS.

The *Manila Gleaner* publishes the following:—Tokyo, 13th May.—The Vladivostock cruisers which left that port some days ago have created terror throughout the coast cities and are considered a terrible menace to the shipping to and from Japan.

These cruisers have been sighted by many merchant steamships and are understood to have halted a number.

The fact that almost every steamer for Japan ports from China, America or Europe carries some contraband of war, gives these cruisers unlimited opportunities for seizures.

The Government here gives out nothing concerning their movements but it is believed that shipping in Japan will be tied up until the cruisers are known to be far distant from this coast.

These cruisers are swift and while the Japanese navy has vessels capable of running them down, the whole Japanese fleet seems to be together in some unknown harbor, probably a Formosa port but possibly at the Pescadores. The utmost secrecy as to the fleet under Admiral Togo is preserved and not even the cleverest journalists in Japan or the most skillful diplomatic representatives know where these ships are.

Another frightful cause of fear is the prevalence of floating mines in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Peleliu.

A Japanese transport was sunk by one of these mines to-day off the Misaki Islands. These islands are in the Peleliu Straits between Port Arthur and the Shantung peninsula.

The transport came on the mine, which was mostly submerged, without warning, and though most of those aboard were saved by attendant vessels and in the boat of the transport, yet the great transport sank within a few minutes of the time of striking the mine.

The steamship *Sebrulene* went down off Port Arthur from the same cause. Of her crew the majority were rescued but still the loss of life was considerable.

The sun in this vicinity are soon with these mines and the wisest pilot cannot know their whereabouts. They move with the wind and waves and constitute a menace which no care can guard against.

NEUTRAL COMMERCE SAFE FROM ROZHDESTVENSKY.

Discussing the chances of merchant shipping at Rozhdestvensky's hands, the *Japan Mail* says:—Of course if they be Japanese vessels he is at liberty to do what he pleases with them. But if they are British, or if they fly some other neutral flag, he may not deal with them until the verdict of a prize court is obtained, and for him the nearest such court is Vladivostok. We can be sure that no more *Knight Commodore* exploits will be tolerated. If Rozhdestvensky sinks British merchantmen on his own responsibility, he will find it a very heavy responsibility. On the other hand, he cannot send them into any neutral port, and to take them with him to Vladivostok is a task of no small difficulty. These are considerations which show how greatly he is hampered for the discharge of the commerce destroying role which some publicists are disposed to attribute to him. To act such a part with anything like efficiency, he would have to be equipped with a base of his own, first for receiving his captures and secondly for sheltering himself should he contemplate any lengthy devotion to an anti-commercial occupation. That is what makes us think that he intends to come on and fight as soon as he is tolerably ready. Neutral Powers would not suffer him to constitute himself at once captor, judge and jury, or to expose captured ships to unreasonable risks pending their arrival at a prize-court harbour. His hands are hampered by the conditions and the only clear course for him is the natural course that fighting ships should follow, namely, to fight.

PLAYING TWO RUSSIAN HANDS.

According to a N.C. *Daily News* telegram, the London *Standard* is not surprised that the Japanese are bitterly aggrieved at the assistance given to their enemy. It trusts, however, that the Japanese Government will refrain from any semblance of retaliation as, if it did so, Tokyo would be playing the game for St. Petersburg by introducing into the war new factors of incalculable magnitude.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 17th May.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR H. S. BAKER (CHIEF JUSTICE), AND MR. T. SHERWOOD SMITH (PUNISHMENT JUDGE).

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA v. P. LEMAITRE AND CO.

This was an appeal by the defendant against an order made by the Chief Justice in Chambers on the 5th April in the application of the plaintiffs, allowing the plaintiffs to amend their statement of claim by adding another cause of action a claim on a bill of exchange for \$10,000 instead of, as the original writ of summons claimed, \$10,000 on a promissory note.

Mr. H. N. Ferrers instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Buntoun, Hill and Goldring) appeared for the Appellant, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., Attorney General, instructed by Mr. H. W. Lockyer (of Messrs. Deacon Lockyer and Deacon) for the (former) Plaintiffs.

Mr. Ferrers—The statement of claim in this action was filed on the 11th October, 1904, and states that the plaintiffs are bankers having a registered office in Queen's Road Central, and the defendants are merchants carrying on business in the same street. The plaintiffs claim \$10,000 due on a promissory note. The statement of defence was filed on the 16th September, and the plaintiffs filed a reply on the 22nd October, 1904. The next proceeding was that certain affidavits were filed with a view to taking evidence in England.

The Chief Justice—The plaintiffs upon a promissory note which had been given to them to further secure an amount due to them on a bill of exchange which had been given in December, 1904, fell due sometime in March, 1904, and not being paid on due date the defendants gave the plaintiffs a promissory note, which, when it became due was dishonoured. The plaintiffs then sued upon the promissory note which was given upon the same indebtedness as the original bill of exchange. To this the appellants took the technical objection that the plaintiffs could not sue because the note after it was given, was altered, and not stamped after alteration. They also took the objection that there was no consideration of the note. On the pleadings there was consideration on account of the bill they ought to have paid, and did not. The plaintiffs then came to me and asked leave to amend the claim and writ to add now what they might have done originally. There was no obligation on the plaintiffs to sue on the promissory note, therefore I gave them leave to sue on both. The only ground on which the court ought not to grant the amendment is, were the plaintiffs bringing up a new case not to be placed in the same position vis-a-vis with the original?

Mr. Ferrers—I refer your Lordships to page 354 of the White Book wherein it is stated that a plaintiff must pursue the action to which he commits himself when he draws his statement of claim. The line of action he committed himself to then he ought to be bound by. In amending the statement of claim in this action there has been undue delay, and your Lordships should have been supplied with some reason for that delay. By amending the statement of claim the plaintiffs may set up a better case, and defendants should have reasons why, after their expense and trouble in meeting the original case, the plaintiffs have not filed an affidavit explaining the delay.

The Chief Justice—It is not at all clear that it was necessary to amend. What you have to satisfy us of is that the amendment now places you in a worse position than it would have if pleaded in the first instance. There has been no delay, as the application was made before the hearing.

Mr. Ferrers—No circumstances have arisen which would justify the application which was not in existence at the time the defence was filed.

The Puisse Judge—There has been a lapse of time, but no delay.

Mr. Ferrers—The plaintiffs take up a very different position under the two documents. As long as they were on the promissory note our defence was good enough, but when they come under the bill of exchange the position is changed.

The Chief Justice—Why cannot you put in a fresh statement of defence?

Mr. Ferrers—We should like to, my Lord.

The Chief Justice—You can.

Mr. Ferrers—If your Lordship permits this amendment we shall be in a worse position than before. The evidence from Home was on your file when leave was given to amend.

The Chief Justice—I do not look at the file, but at the pleadings when leave is applied for to amend.

Mr. Ferrers—The plaintiffs have waited five months, and now come to ask to be allowed to turn their action upside down from the beginning. They have started pleadings wholly different to what they had five months ago.

The Chief Justice—Their order was that they should have leave to amend by paying the costs occasioned by the amendment. If you like I will alter the language and put in "costs of the amendment."

The Puisse Judge, in delivering the decision of the Court, said—It appears that on the 4th June last the plaintiff bank issued a writ claiming \$10,000 due on a promissory note made by the defendants, with interest \$123.28. On the 11th August the plaintiffs filed their statement of claim, and on the 16th September the defendants filed their statement of defence. On the 22nd October a reply was put in by the plaintiffs and subsequently an order to take evidence on commission was issued. That commission was returned to the Colony on the 24th March last. On the 21st March an application was made by the plaintiffs to amend their statement of claim by adding

as another cause to the action a claim on the bill of exchange for \$10,000. An order was made on the 5th April allowing the amendment to be made, and the defendants now brought an appeal against that order in chambers on the grounds that such amendment ought not to have been made. The two grounds before us are undue delay in their application to amend, and that the defendant's case is prejudiced by an order allowing the amendment. On both grounds they have failed. There was no undue delay, but a mere lapse of time, and the defendants are in no way prejudiced in the conduct of their action by this new cause of action being added. It seems to me that the amendment has only been put in in a terror form that the clause contained in the statement of pleadings of the 22nd October. It is well known that amendments in pleadings have been allowed so long as anything remains to be done in the action or on the judgment, and the Court is of opinion that this appeal be dismissed with costs.

SHIPPING.

SALVAGE NOW PROCEEDING.

The Ozeo Kisen-Kaisha has made arrangements to refloat the *Yanyonara*, 3,800 tons gross, one of its fleet, which lies stranded in the neighbourhood of the Quelbart Island, Korea.

BRITISH STEAMER SOLD.

The British steamer *Beta* has been sold to Mr. Nakamura of Osaka, and re-named the *Mitsushima*.

ANOTHER JAPANESE PURCHASE.

The Italian steamer *Sara*, from Genoa, was to be purchased by the Mitsui Bishi Co. for use as a salvage steamer.

"DORIC" WARNED AGAINST MINES.

The Oriental and Occidental steamship *Doric* arrived from Manila yesterday.

Captain Smith reported that the *Doric*, while steaming through the Pescadore Channel, north of the Island of Formosa, was hailed by a small Japanese vessel and instructed as to the course she should follow in order to avoid submarine mines.

STORMY VOYAGE OF THE "ADATO."

It will be remembered that when the British steamer *Adato* was in Kobe, fire was discovered in the hold and a quantity of cotton was destroyed. From Kobe the vessel sailed for San Francisco, having an adventurous voyage. On March 28th in latitude 47 degrees north, longitude 174 degrees east, a gale sprang up suddenly from the north. The stove was tipped over, the contents setting fire to the cabin and utterly ruining that apartment, as well as destroying the storeroom pantry, with all that it contained. Three ventilators were also broken off by the pitching and rolling of the steamer, and the cabin rooms were flooded. The entire cargo amounted to \$15,000. The crew had hard work for four hours in fighting the fire, and the men were at one time about to give up their task and take to the boats in the wild sea. Previously, when the *Adato* was only twenty-four hours out from Katsush, she ran into a field of ice, through which the vessel proceeded for a whole day and night.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress* arrived at Kobe at 4 p.m. on 15-day, the 18th inst., and left again at midnight same day via Nagasaki for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 1 a.m. on Saturday, the 20th inst.

The Glen Line str. *Glenstrae*, from London, &c., left Singapore on the 16th inst., and is due here on the 22nd inst.

The O.S.S. & C.M. str. *Hector* left Singapore on the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on the 20th inst.

The C.N. str. *Changsha*, from Australian ports, leaves Manila to-day, and is due here on Saturday evening or Sunday morning.

THE CHINESE MARKET FOR ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS.

Several months ago the American Consul at Hankow called attention to the almost unlimited field for the introduction of ice-making machinery in the cities of central and southern China. As a result he received a number of enquiries from American manufacturers, and several firms sent him catalogues (in English), though none for distribution. Not a single firm, however, sent prices, and the manufacturer who seemed to be most interested in the matter specifically stated in a letter accompanying their catalogue that they were not then in a position to quote prices.

The Consul now writes an angry comment on these facts, and frankly admits that "from a good many causes one is compelled to believe that the manufacturers of the United States do not appreciate the situation in China with respect to machinery and modern scientific appliances of all sorts." It may be taken as a matter of course, he says, that nothing can be done toward the sale of such machinery in China without prices. The Consul's observations might be made with equal pertinence as to gasoline engines, electrical plants, power outfits for motor boats, and other modern machinery. The better plan for American manufacturers to follow would be to make specific offers of complete plants at certain prices. For instance, an offer of an ice-making plant guaranteed to produce a certain number of tons of ice per day with a fixed expenditure of fuel, labour, and supplies, the plant complete and ready for setting up, for a certain amount of money, would draw more acceptance, I believe, than twice the amount of effort pushing the sale of the same plant with uncertain ultimate cost, even though the price in the latter case seemed lower. —*Commercial Intelligence.*

JAPANESE COAL AND STOKERS.

NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY AT KOBE.

On May 4th at the British Consulate, Kobe, a Naval Court of Inquiry was held, the Court comprising the Consul, Mr. H. Bonar, Mr. E. C. Edmunds, Master of the British steamer *Catagami*, and Mr. R. E. Peel, Master of the British steamer *Clan Macarthur*.

John Newman, Master of the British steamer *Ferry Lodge*, brought a complaint against five firemen, P. Macready, F. Thomas, J. Lewis, A. Fraser, and E. Kelly, that they refused to proceed to sea unless two extra trimmers were engaged. The Master had declined to engage these extra men. Although it was not a Court of Justice, one of the firemen was fined ten shillings for contempt of Court. The men were all discharged from further duty.

REVIEWS.

Cantonese Love Songs. By C. CLEMENTI. M. A. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 2 Vols. Price 21s.

Much credit is due to Mr. Clementi for the production of a scholarly work. Since Dr. Eitel published his dictionary, there has appeared no such interesting contribution to the library of the student of Cantonese as the book under review. The English volume is printed at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, a sufficient guarantee of clear type and good binding. The Chinese volume printed by Messrs. Noronha does not satisfy the eye so well. The type is not of the best. Mr. Clementi's translation is in prose, his lines being numbered in correspondence with the Chinese text: Had the lines in the latter been treated in the same way, comparison would have been still easier. At the end of the English volume are notes in explanation of the various allusions. The vocabulary appended to the precise ears of readers to whom Mr. Clementi would appeal—Glancing through it we select almost at random such notes as "果, indeed!" "人地 other people, men."

Surely such information as this, and much more of the same kind is of use to the newest beginner only for whom however the study of such a work would be altogether too difficult. Does the translator write for more advanced scholars? Then it seems to us that he should have added to his notes others on points of scholarship, and in justification of his renderings. We hope that in an early second edition this course may be followed, and the more so because the meaning of the original is obscure in places—nor is it always obvious in Mr. Clementi's translation. To give one rather curious instance: the ninth line of Song LXXXVI reads 你妹自小失身原是爲你 which is translated, "This mainly for your sake that since youth I lost my maidenhood." This we submit is nonsense. Moreover the word 原 means a beginning or a cause, either of which translations makes the passage comprehensible. Surely Mr. Clementi should here and elsewhere have explained by means of notes his departures from the obvious. In XII iv he translates "I grieve, I do not grieve that by the willow banks the transience of wind and moon is understood so easily." An alternative would be "It is my sorrow that by willow bank the moon of passion quickly changes to dawn." That is, joy may endure for a night, but heaviness is moeth in the morning. The next line supports this rendering. "The moon sinks, crows caw, men are full of 'cave.' It is not to be thought that Mr. Clementi has overlooked the original meaning of 曉 namely, dawn; but for preferring the commoner and derived meaning 'to understand' he must have had his reasons, and we think we should have been told them. In XII 壹 翠蛾 means literally "paint my eyebrows arched like a moth's antennae." We despair of finding a satisfactory translation, but we can not commend "paint my eyebrows with aniline." Aniline is a most unpoetic product of coal tar invented long after these songs were written. Moreover 翠 is an adjective, an epithet of 蛾. While there are but few passages where an every day critic would boldly aver, Here he is wrong, there are many where the meaning is sufficiently doubtful to deserve a justification of the translator's opinion.

Mr. Clementi's style does not strike us as very well suited to the matter. What charm these songs possess is due to their simplicity and that is violated too often by a diction at once prolix and precious. In so far as a translation fails to give the tone of the original it is faulty. But here we find a translator who goes out of his way to mislead, in an effort to introduce ideas which the original never attempted to convey. In XLVII 6, the phrase 三两个月, for 2 or 3 months. There is not a grain of poetry in it, it is the baldest colloquial. Why should it be tricked out as "for three and two months"? In this case the difference may be slight; but when the same process of glorification is applied to the stock phrase of the house of ill fame, the meaning of the original is deliberately sacrificed. A 人客 is a customer, there is no other word. To metamorphose him into a "gay gallant" is misleading. Gallant and gay he may be, but the author never said so. And so throughout, by the talk of Willow Arbores and Flowery Lanes ideas are imported which are absent from the author's thought; for though the words are here, their original significance has completely faded from them. Indeed Mr. Clementi owns as much in his introduction.

We spoke of the simplicity of these ditties. When the author forgets his smiles of ice and snow (which in the mouth of a Southerner are about as sincere as the Strephons and shepherds of eighteenth century poets are), he can be touching in a simple way. For instance; in Song XXIX, the carrier goes, *schick Homing Pigeon*, is apostrophised: "Perchance thou hearest letters caringly, and hast lost them in country-side or at city barrier. Should he be in deep sorrow, but indolent in writing let us; Then, if he has unmet letters written in his mind, bring me the empty cover. So will I, spreading out the blank paper imagine it holds ten thousand, then and words: For each of our two hearts is as a mirror to the other's thoughts, even though no words be spoken."

This is direct and good, and the language appropriate to the speaker, while the translation is in suitable plain prose. It is a pity that this style is not maintained throughout. In Song XI iii there is a line of 8 words which literally mean, "A thousand reds, a myriad greens, so splendid," said in apostrophe of a lotus lily. This is expanded in the translation to "What luxury of splendour is in those thousand flushes of red, those myriad tints of green."

These volumes appeal to us as students of the Chinese and their language, and not for any art or artistic merit of the original songs. But Mr. Clementi holds that they are poetry. And when he speaks of them as illustrating "the extreme sentimentality of the Cantonese," even of the coldest business man or the most unemotional coolie, he is issuing a challenge which it would be pusillanimous to ignore. At least that is so if he uses the word sentimentality in a good sense, as his whole attitude seems to prove he does. But surely the word means false sentiment; in this sense alone can we admit that it fitsly describes the attitude of Chinese towards women, and particularly the attitude of the author towards the unfortunate class, whose feelings he professes to interpret. There is a good reason why Chinese writers must find it hard to express a true emotion when they feel one, which is, they are so tied and bound to the past, that they can hardly perform even the most natural action or become aware of the simplest emotion, without recollecting that there is a classical precedent for expressing that emotion or performing that action. But apart from this our author fails as an interpreter of unhappy women, because his sympathy with them is not genuine. As moralists we may if we please remember his environment and pardon him. But art knows no extenuating circumstances. As an artist he fails in good taste, and stands condemned. We give one instance of supreme bad taste, and that the one, if any, where genuine feeling might have been looked for. Chin Tsz-yung the author had, we learn, a concubine, whom after two or three months he deserted. Penniless, she was driven to an immoral life, and unable to support her misery and degradation committed suicide. In such circumstances an honest man might have felt remorse, a true poet would have found words to express it. (Song XLVII.) as he twangs at his mandolin.

You died for your gallant? Then I cannot grudge your death. You have flung into the water that passion of days gone by. 'Tis pity that I jilted you to drift all your life long among green arbours. I know not whom you trust to worship your white bones upon the green hill-side. Yes, you were best have been a virtuous wife, that I might have set your tablet in Buddha's shrine.

Some one has wittily and truly said: "The desire of the man is for the woman. The desire of the woman is for the desire of the man." Failing to appreciate a psychological truth many erotic writers go astray, and our author among them. "Water and fire can scarce amul our passions." "My debt of wanton joy, and similar phrases recur on every page, and show clearly a misapprehension of the feelings they would explain. We may be quite sure that all the unfortunate girls asked for was peace and protection.

Be a God and hold me with a charm; Be a man and fold me with thine arm. And above all, delivery from the house of bondage. Nevertheless, there are some pretty passages to be found here and there; and Mr. Clementi does well to call attention to the emphatic form in which the metaphors are expressed. "The maiden is not compared to, she actually is, the royal flower of the Cinnamon Garden. Similarly her lover is the peacock, the bee, the butterfly." Song XXXIV is a good instance of this. The translation is ours. "The flower weeps: the moon is not satisfied. Moon, look you, we flowers how wilted are we. "Pity that as you wax, so must we fade away. "The wild wind blows, and the rain gathers together: my day is ended."

It is not easy to find exact parallels to this figure of speech. One occurs to us in *Venus and Adonis*, stanzas 39 and 40: "Then be my deer, since I am such a park: One simile is really beautiful, and that is "autumn waves" for women's eyes. Any idea more expressive of dark depths and glancing flashing brightness than a wave at night, (and the idea of night comes with the context), it would be hard indeed to discover. Of course it is not original. Mr. Clementi has an interesting note on Buddhism, though not everyone will agree with him as to "the extraordinary ideas which the Buddhist faith, . . . still exercises over the people of the Eighteen Provinces." The source is the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, beyond which not one Chinese in ten thousand knows anything of Buddhism. But this doctrine by itself is no more Buddhism than the belief in an after-life can be said to constitute the Christian faith. A chapter on the musical notation of the *phé* or guitar will doubtless be of interest to musicians. Daudet claims to have written Sappho to show his sons the fruitlessness of an immoral life. His intention though fatuous was probably sincere. The writer of these love songs modestly prefaces them with a hope "that this little volume may serve to rescue all such as are sunk in this world among the spells of the ocean of desire." And here we bid him heartily farewell, with a profound conviction that he, the late Mr. Chin Tsz-yung, with his *phé*, his fripperies and his most extraordinary smugness, has been more fortunate than he deserves in his industrious expostor.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY

REMOVED TO No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD,

Premises formerly occupied by Mr. F. BLUNCK, silk lace manufacturer, and Next Door to our Former Address.

LONG. HING & CO..

DEALERS IN PHOTO GOODS.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1905.

TAX OFFICIAL'S LITTLE SPECULATION.

AN INTERESTING STORY.

A story with a moral at both ends comes from Tokyo. Adachi Kuranosuke, a young man employed in the Shin Ohashi Tax Office, Tokyo, entered upon a little speculation on the 27th ult. and is now in the care of the police. Evidently knowing the subtle ways of timber dealers, Adachi called on Suzuki, a timber merchant, and in his capacity of tax official asked to see the books. Suzuki's prices for timber were remarkably moderate to one who understood something of the trade, which the sharp Adachi evidently did. At any rate the tax official asked Suzuki if he was selling timber as cheaply as was shown in the books. With some observation about the bad times, and after an uneasy grant or two, Suzuki replied that he did when the wily Adachi electrified the wily Suzuki by offering to buy some at the price. Excuses were of no avail. Suzuki was compelled to sell 274 yen worth of timber at his tax-inspection-book prices, and on credit, whereupon Adachi immediately rushed it off and sold it to another timber merchant for 420 yen!

Had Adachi paid for the timber, nothing more might have been heard of this enlightening incident, but besides being wily, Adachi was weak. As is common with the young men of his class, instead of paying Suzuki and pocketing his more or less legitimate profits, he went off to the licensed quarter at Yokohama, where he was in due course discovered by the police and arrested. —*Japan Chronicle.*

THE SUGGESTED FRENCH BOYCOTT IN JAPAN.

The *Japan Chronicle* pours cold water on the rumour of a Japanese boycott of French merchandise. It says "The advice which 'a certain authority on the law of nations' gives to the Japanese Government, as set forth in another column, cannot be said to err on the side of moderation. Japan is urged to let her reprisals against France forthwith, on the ground that she has committed a breach of neutrality by permitting the Baltic Fleet to remain in the neighbourhood of French possessions. It is scarcely necessary to comment on the more violent parts of the advice offered to the Japanese Government, for we do not think it probable that the statesmen who at present guide the destinies of the empire are likely to take the steps proposed, even if it be admitted that they have considerable provocation. What we should like to point out to these statesmen on the law of nations is that in taking action for self defence or in way of reprisal it is well that it should be such action as will recoil on the nation responsible for it. For example, the authority whom we have quoted as urging Japanese merchants should for the time being cease to do business with France. That means, apparently, that they should cease to do business in French goods. It follows, of course, that in such a case France would cease to purchase Japanese goods. Let us see what this would imply. In 1903 Japan purchased from France merchandise to the value of 5,107,913 yen, against purchases of France from Japan to the value of 34,278,116 yen. In 1904 the imports from France amount to a value of 3,334,322 yen, and the exports from Japan to that country to 36,322,101 yen. Now we should like to have an explanation by this distinguished authority on the law of nations as to what Power is likely to suffer the severest 'punishment' if trade relations are broken off between the two States? If figures are to say either, Japan will be a far greater sufferer than France by such a course being adopted. Would it not, therefore, be well even for authorities on international law to well consider the consequences of the action they propose before venturing into the light of publicity?

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN SOLDIER AT TIENTSIN.

A sad case of suicide amongst the German military contingent quartered in Tientsin is reported. It was made sadder by the fact that the soldier had just successfully passed an examination in Chinese for which he had received a reward of 200 macks. It appears that the man, who belonged to the 5th Company of the 1st Infantry Regiment, had, up to the present, borne an unblemished record, but on Saturday, April 21st he executed his last will by fifteen minutes for which he was sentenced to three days imprisonment in the guard-house. This appeared to prey on his mind, and on the following morning, while his company were out at drill, he shot himself through the head. The bullet entered under the chin and penetrated through the brain, so that death must have been instantaneous.

THE B.C.G.A.

It is all very well, remarks *Commercial Intelligence*, to congratulate the British Cotton Growing Association on the excellent work it has done, but it seems to us there is a considerable tendency to lose sight of the stupendous nature of the task to be accomplished. The figures contained in the map, which we publish elsewhere, show how absurdly small is the amount of our imported cotton that is produced in the Empire apart from India, and Lancashire did not respond to the invitation of the British Cotton Growing Association to find funds for the prosecution of its task. Possibly, if we analysed the reasons that deterred Lancashire men from opening their purses, we should find that they were twofold. In the first place the duty of providing against a national disaster, such as the complete stoppage of our supplies of cotton from America, seems to many a national matter, and in the second, many people fail to see how such efforts as the Association can put forth can really affect the situation. Meanwhile, however, the encouragement of cotton growing by providing railway and other facilities is, of course, clearly a step in the right direction.



TELEPHONE No. 133.

TANSAN

PER CASE OF 48 PINTS... .. \$6.5

PER CASE OF 100 SPLITS... .. 8.00

TANSAN

SOLE AGENTS—

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ROBINSON PIANO Co. LD.

THE PREMIER PIANO FIRM AND THE ONLY PIANO SPECIALISTS

IN HONGKONG: NOT

MERE DEALERS, BUY-

ING AT ONE PRICE AND

SELLING AT ANOTHER,

BUT

PRACTICAL EXPERTS

AND

MANUFACTURERS

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY

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These are

FACTS OF THE

FIRST IMPORTANCE

TO PIANO BUYERS.

This Company is also by far

the LARGEST PIANO BUYER

IN CHINA and gives the most

SOLID VALUES and

Wide Selection of Makes

Chosen at the Factories and

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1905. (630)

MUSIC.

PIANO AND SINGING.

MR. A. GALUZZI is prepared to take

pupils at his studio in the CITY HALL

or at their residences

For terms, etc., apply to the above, care of

Robinson Piano Co.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1905. 102

DR. NEWELL WILSON,

DENTIST.

Latest American Methods.

Reasonable Fees.

No charge for examinations.

Office hours 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

1st FLOOR, WATKINS' BUILDINGS

31, Queen's Road Central

Hongkong, 19th October, 1904. 51

GREGOR & CO., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS. HONGKONG.

BURGUNDIES.

WINE	Per Case Quarts	Price
MAISON	15.60	
BEAUNE ORDINARY	18.00	
SUPERIEUR	21.75	
VOLNAY	23.40	
SUPERIEUR	27.00	
POMMARD	33.60	
CHAMBERLIN	38.70	
CL'S VOUGEOT	47.00	
GREVE ENFANT JESUS	44.00	
SPARKLING BURGUNDY	36.90	
SPARKLING CHAMBERLIN	43.60	

N.B.—All our Wines and Spirits are Bottled at Home, thereby ensuring to our Customers all the advantages accruing from bottling done at home under the direct supervision of the Growers and Distillers, as compared to bottling done in China by Chinamen at the service of European Firms.

THE CIGARETTES OF THE FUTURE.

ONCE SMOKED ALWAYS SMOKED.

E. D. PROTOPAPAS & CO.
ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO, EGYPT.
FINEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.



SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG:

KRUSE & CO., CONNAUGHT HOUSE

PUBLIC COMPANIES

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY (since its registration) will be held at the OFFICES of the COMPANY in the ALEXANDRA BUILDING, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at half-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1904.

The REGISTER of SHARES will be CLOSED from Monday, the 22nd instant, to Monday, 29th instant, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares will be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1905. [1203]

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at the CITY HALL, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1905.

The REGISTER of SHARES will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 20th instant, to Saturday, the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1905. [1213]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

THE CERTIFICATES of 760 and 360 SHARES standing in the name of the Company in the name of ANTONIO OSORIO and TAM BON CHIU have been LOST, viz:—

In the name of ANTONIO OSORIO:—

Scrip No. 399/386... 19551/19750 in scrip of 25 75 Shares.

" 393/386... 4629/4633 " 25 " 25

" 394/386... 2834/2893 in scrip of 25 75 " 25

" 397 " 4696/4720 " 25 " 25

" 399/391... 3426/3500 in scrip of 25 73 " 73

" 392 " 4850/4874 " 25 " 25

" 765 " 5821/5830 " 10 " 10

" 756/757... 5591/5590 in scrip of 25 50 " 50

" 317/320... 19051/19150 in scrip of 25 100 " 100

" 321/324... 18951/19050 in scrip of 25 100 " 100

" 325/328... 19151/19350 in scrip of 50 200 " 200

760 Shares.

In the name of TAM BON CHIU:—

Scrip No. 399/386... 19551/19750 in scrip of 25 200 Shares.

" 397 " 189751/19788 " 40 " 40

" 662 " 23506/23605 " 100 " 100

" 663 " 23606/23625 " 20 " 20

360 Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificates for the said 120 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificates unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1905. 1138

CAFE WEISMANN.

THE Public are invited to pay a visit to our NEW ARTISTIC TIFFIN ROOMS.

The only place of its kind in Hongkong.

A Veritable Fairyland.

Real German Fass-Bier on Draught.
Entrance: No. 1A, WYNDHAM STREET.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1905. 1081

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday, excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods. Wm. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 52

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATERBOAT CO., LTD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.

Call Flag W. J. W. KEW, Manager.
1st Floor, 37, Connaught Road.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1903.

ROBERT CRAWFORD'S

C. C. C. WHISKY.

Price: ... \$10 Per Dozen.
Sole Agent: KWAN TIE.
110, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1905. 1669

SUN FAT CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, EMBROIDERIES, LACERS, SILKS, PONGEES, GRASS LINEN, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BLANKETS, TOWELS.

ESSENTIAL FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS
No. 82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
An Order Promptly Attended To.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE, and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 55SG. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,
Hongkong 28th November, 1902. 1009

CHEAP BEDSTEDS FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned has a very large stock of IRON BEDSTEDS and AMERICAN STEEL WIRE MATTRESSES on hand for Sale at very moderate prices.

6' 2" by 3' 6" Steel Wire Mattress \$5.50 each.
6' 2" by 4' 6" " " 6.50 " 6.50
6' 2" by 5' " " 7.50 " 7.50

Prices for Bedsteads and various sizes of Mattresses on application.

A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1905. [1703]

ON THE UPPER YANGTSE.

There was very weighty matter in the information placed before the Royal Geographical Society, reports the *Globe*, by Colonel Maufield, a leading British explorer. Having passed some years on the Upper Yangtse prosecuting a ceaseless inquiry about the trading possibilities of that remote region, he pronounced that they will never be realized in full without the construction of a railway as a supplement to the great river above Ichang. Up to that city, a distance of 1,000 miles from the sea, steam navigation is quite practicable, there being no seriously broken water to contend against. But above Ichang, rapids abound, becoming more and more violent as the mountains are approached, and so the greatest Chinese waterway becomes of comparatively little commercial profit. On ahead lies Szachuan, with its fifty million of inhabitants, mostly sufficiently well-to-do to do by European goods if they could be obtained at reasonable prices. But owing to the high cost of transport above Ichang, this splendid market only buys British goods to the value of a little over a couple of millions, and even that insignificant figure represents 90 per cent. of the total import trade of the richest province in China. Here, then, a grand opening presents itself to British enterprise. State as well as private, in common with other foreign nations, we possess the outer door of admission to a market supplying the requirements of a population largely exceeding that of the United Kingdom, and quite as well off. But the inner door remains shut for want of an easily made key. There is, moreover, nothing in our self-denying ordinance with France, forbidding both Powers to seek exclusive advantage in Szachuan and Yunnan, to hinder them from co-operating in the construction of the railway.

SAD STORY FROM MANILA.

Major H. E. Tuthorpe, Inspector General of the Philippine Division, has returned from Los Banos, where he has been making an investigation into the drowning of Lieutenant Boyle and Woodhouse. In his report Major Tuthorpe says that the two officers left Camp Eldridge by permission of the post commander about half-past four, May 4, in company with Mrs. Van Dayer, the wife of a lieutenant of the 4th Infantry. The party entered a sailing boat and got a short distance from the wharf when Mr. Van Dayer's hat blew off, and Lieutenant Boyle jumped from the boat to get it. When he saw Lieutenant Woodhouse went to his assistance. Lieutenant Boyle was swimming about ten minutes before the boat, which tacked about to reach him, got near, and then sank exhausted. When the bodies were found there was nothing to show that they came together under the water. The nature of the bottom of the lake at that place is sufficient to show that Lieutenant Woodhouse got entangled in the long grass and mud at the bottom. There is ten feet of water at that spot, and six feet of slushy mud covered with two feet of grass and long weeds. —Cablenews.

THE CULTURE OF PRESTIGE.

An official from Formosa, in the course of an interview with the *Jiji's* reporter, states the *Japan Herald*, stated that at the beginning of the war the natives showed great admiration for Japan's ability to fight. But as the war progressed, and the fact was impossible for reports of victories from their past experience with the Chinese authorities, they had learned to take official news of victory to be a euphemism for defeat. When the result of the battle of Liao-yang was known, their views underwent a complete change, and since then they have had ample opportunity of verifying the Japanese official reports, the truth of which was a great revelation to them. By and by they began to place implicit confidence in the fighting capacity of the Japanese and, as if to stone for their want of enthusiasm at the commencement of the war, they take to "banzaiing" with wonderful vigour, hardly to be surpassed by the similar demonstrations at home. The moral gain of this change is increased respect felt for the Japanese administration.

AMERICAN MINISTER INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Conger was interviewed at Yokohama by the *Japan Advertiser*, the American journal there.

How does China regard the development of its resources by American enterprise? Mr. Conger was asked.

"As something to be welcomed," he replied. "At the court of the Emperor there is the most cordial reception of all American enterprises. China realizes that it has still vast resources to be developed, and it desires the incoming of American capital."

The question was put to Mr. Conger: "How does China regard the pressure being brought to bear on it by some European powers?"

"As long as you make that question diplomatically indefinite," laughed the minister, "I may answer it discreetly. China does recognize that pressure is being exerted by some European powers, but it is not saying much about that, for it has already learned to look to Japan as the champion of the East, and believes that Japan will not tolerate the exertion of the pressure too far."

GARRISON ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, HONGKONG, 17th May, 1905.
GENERAL ORDERS.—Examination "C"—No. 78. With reference to General Order No. 76 of 13th instant, the names of Lieut. T. A. Whyte, Royal Garrison Artillery, and Lieut. Wilde, Royal Marine Light Infantry, are withdrawn from, and the name of Lieut. R. S.

THE "CAP PITS" HONGKONG ALSO.

An Irish paper, the *Leinster Reporter*, states that January 15th of this year was the 108th anniversary of the "topper," whereof the wearer, Mr. John Hetherington, a respectable Strand labourer, was brought before the Lord Mayor charged with a breach of the peace and inciting to riot, in that he had, on the morning of January 15th, 1797, walked down the public highway wearing upon his head what he called a "cap hat," a tall structure, having a shiny luster, calculated to frighten "timid people." A Japanese journal is tempted to imagine that some of the high hats which do duty in Japan on occasions of ceremony must have been co-existent with the one which obtained such notoriety for Mr. Hetherington.

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
WITH CHAMBER FOR 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

DR. M. H. CHAUN.
37, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904.

A. LING & CO.

FURNITURE STORE.
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c.; and FOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE.
63, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. 222

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, DAGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903.

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All descriptions of
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Prices & Estimates on Application.
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. 101

NOW READY.

A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT
HONGKONG
for Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the Departure of the English Mails
FOR 31 YEARS,
FROM
1874 TO 1904.
Price \$2 Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Local Booksellers.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1905.

VISITORS TO CANTON.

Should purchase
"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON
BY THE PEARL RIVER."
BY
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD (S.S. "HANKOW"
With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.
Price \$1.50
On Sale at—
Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office,
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Messrs. W. BREWER & CO.
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1905.

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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,
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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS.
A COMPREHENSIVE AND COMPLETE RECORD
OF THE
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,
with which is incorporated
"THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT."
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum
Postage, to any part of the World \$2.

Lucy, Royal Garrison Artillery is added to, the list of candidates for examination in subject "C" for promotion.

Examination h (h).—No. 79. Lieut. R. M. Ranking, Royal Army Medical Corps, passed in subject h (h) for promotion in accordance with Appendix VII. King's Regulations, at an examination held in this Command on 15th May, 1905.

GARRISON ORDERS.—Departure.—No. 1. Lieut. F. C. Chandler, Inspector of Army Schools, left on the 15th instant per s.s. *Kunming* for Singapore on inspection duty.
By Order.
R. A. ROSS, Major,
Chief Staff Officer.

THE "CAP PITS" HONGKONG ALSO.

An Irish paper, the *Leinster Reporter*, states that January 15th of this year was the 108th anniversary of the "topper," whereof the wearer, Mr. John Hetherington, a respectable Strand labourer, was brought before the Lord Mayor charged with a breach of the peace and inciting to riot, in that he had, on the morning of January 15th, 1797, walked down the public highway wearing upon his head what he called a "cap hat," a tall structure, having a shiny luster, calculated to frighten "timid people." A Japanese journal is tempted to imagine that some of the high hats which do duty in Japan on occasions of ceremony must have been co-existent with the one which obtained such notoriety for Mr. Hetherington.

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HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,
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Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum
Postage, to any part of the World \$2.

ASHAMED TO GO OUT!

SERIOUS RESULTS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

BILE BEANS AGAIN CURE.

An attack of liver disorder is often very far reaching in its effects. Such irregularities as pimples and blotches on the face, discolouring of the skin, etc., are certain signs of liver disorder, and the only effectual way to remove these is to get at the root of the trouble—the liver. Bile Beans do this in the speediest and most economical manner and are, therefore, the only medicine to purchase. Read what Miss Alice Thompson, of 43, Eliza Ann Street, Manchester, Eng., says regarding her cure by Bile Beans.

"In consequence of liver disorders I began to loathe my food. I became so weak that it was labour for me to stand up, and my face became discoloured with dark red spots as large as a sixpence. I had no life in me; my blood seemed to have turned into water, and the colour of my skin was almost green. Indeed, I was more dead than alive.

Work was out of the question, and my face became so bad with the blotches that I was ashamed to go into the street. The languor was so overpowering and the shortness of breath so distressing, that I thought the end must be very near. At this time Bile Beans were brought under my notice, and I sent for some. The first bottle did me good, so I bought a further supply. Slowly the disfigurement disappeared, my appetite began to return, and my blood seemed to get richer, I perspired with the medicine, and steadily regained my strength, until now I am so well and hearty that I delight in my work. My recovery is solely due to Bile Beans. They have restored me when at death's door, and I shall never cease to be grateful to them for my cure."

All sufferers from liver troubles, anaemia, debility, headache, constipation, piles, and female ailments who try Bile Beans will find in them a cure. Obtainable from all chemists and medicine vendors. Price 75 cents (Mex.) per bottle.

European Supervision. Excellent Cuisine and Accommodation.
Apply—MANAGERS,
Macdonnell Road
or
FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1903. 151

PENSION FRANCAISE AND RESTAURANT.

49, FORTINER STREET,
TENUER PAR MME. I. GUIOU.
First-class COOKING BY A FRENCH COOK.
Terms: \$2.50 per day.
Reduced Terms for an Extended Stay.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1905. 1002

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

"GLENWOOD."
27, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1904. 1761

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board.

Apply to Mrs. MATHER,
2, Podders Hill.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1899.

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.,
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry. Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
35 & 37, Hing Loong Street.
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MAISON LEVY HERMANOS
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40 Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Delhi.

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Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's Road Central.

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Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlery, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers, Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants.
57 & 59, Connaught Road, New Praya Central.

"THE EAST OF ASIA."

(Published Quarterly.)
CONTAINING Articles of Special Interest. Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of the people, Customs, &c., of the Far East. The kindly Press criticisms, both Continental and American, that the production of this Magazine has evoked is eloquent testimony of the sterling merit of the publication.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
BRANDER, British str., 1,308, MacIntosh, R.N.R., 17th May, Singapore 14th May, General, Gibb, Livingston & Co.
BIRKA, British str., 2,552, Hurford, 16th May, Kutchinofra 10th May, Coal, Order.

BRISGAVIA, German str., 6,667, C. Russ, 17th May, Hamburg and Singapore 10th May, General, Hamburg-America Linie.
CHIEF, British str., 17th May, from Canton.
CRUSADER, British str., 2,744, P. Brown, 17th May, Mororan 7th May, Coal, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

DORIC, British str., 4,436, H. Smith, R.N.R., 17th May, San Francisco 13th April, and Manila 15th May, Mails and General, O. & O. S. S. Co.

FRITHJOF, Norw. str., 801, H. A. Haraldsen, 17th May, Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow 16th May, General, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

HACHING, British str., 1,267, A. E. Hodgins, 17th May, Fochow, Amoy and Swatow 14th May, General, Douglas LaPraik & Co.

HELEN, British str., 1,267, A. E. Hodgins, 17th May, Fochow, Amoy and Swatow 14th May, General, Douglas LaPraik & Co.

HONGKONG, French str., 742, A. Suzzeni, 17th May, Haiphong and Hoihow 16th May, General, A. R. Marly.

JACOB DIEBOLD, German str., 623, B. Ohlsen, 17th May, Haiphong 14th May, General, John & Co.

VERONA, German str., 3,550, H. Debrantz, 17th May, Manila 14th May, General, Carlowitz & Co.

WONGKONG, German str., 1,115, W. Reber, 17th May, Bangkok 16th May, Rte. Butterfield & Swire.

ZOROASTER, British str., 2,383, John Ewan, 17th May, Moji 11th May, Coal, Bradley & Co.

CLEARANCE.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
17th May.

Verona, German str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

17th May.

BRANDER, British str., for Kutchinofra.

B. JOHNSON, Norwegian str., for Amoy.

DEBOR, French str., for Vladivostok.

BRANDER, British str., for Shanghai.

PHIL, Norwegian str., for Hoihow.

HONGKONG, French str., for Shanghai.

LOOSK, German str., for Singapore.

MARCO, British str., for Weihaiwei.

POLUX, Norwegian str., for Kobe.

WONGKONG, German str., for Tientsin.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The French str. Hongkong reports: Light

on 17th May, Hongkong reports: Light

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into four sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CRUSAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst., at Noon.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	HYSON	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th July.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	GLAUCUS	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th July.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	DARFANUS	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CALCHAS	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th June.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	KINTUCK	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th June.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	BURLEY SIMONS	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst., at 1 p.m.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	ROON	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at Noon.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	SENDAHIA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	C. FRED. LAEISZ	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th June.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	BRISGAVIA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd June.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	SITHONIA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th July.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	ACILIA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th July.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	MARIA VALERIE	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st June, P.M.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	LAERTES	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	DEUCALION	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	ATHOL	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	SAGAMI	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 31st inst.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	NUBIA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd June.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	KENNEBEC	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st June.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	YANGTZE	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	HYADES	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at Daylight.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	PAKIZ SHAMUN	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst., at Noon.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 27th inst.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th June.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th June, at Noon.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst., at 3 p.m.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Today.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Today, at 4 p.m.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 5 p.m.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 19th inst.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at 10 a.m.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst., at 3 p.m.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst., at 10 a.m.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at 8 a.m.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at 8 a.m.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at Daylight.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Today.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at Noon.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst., at Noon.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Quick despatch.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon and Stewardess carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Notley	Manila via Amoy.	Sat., 20th May, Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila.	Sat., 27th May, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1905.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

SS. "ATHOLL"	On 20th May, 4 p.m.
SS. "NORDPOL"	On 13th June.
SS. "INDRAVADI"	On 25th July.

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1905.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES

BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	"FRITHJOF"	SUNDAY, 21st May, at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"CLARA JENSEN"	SUNDAY, 21st May, at 10 a.m.
AMOI AND FOCHOW	"TRIUMPH"	THURSDAY, 25th May, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"A. HANSEN"	SUNDAY, 28th May, at 8 a.m.
AMOI AND FOCHOW	"PROTEUS"	
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	"CARL MOLLER"	

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Bradley & Co.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LONDON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRISTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and Baltic Ports, North and South AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD. JOINT SERVICES.

WORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAPA,
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	DUB	On 20th May.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	On 30th May.	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"PRIAM"	On 31st May.	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 5th June.	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"FOXTON HALL"	On 16th June.	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"YANGTZE"	On 18th June.	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 18th June.	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	On 25th June.	

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"LAERTES"	On 20th May.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PARDANUS"	On 23rd May.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"CALCHAS"	On 6th June.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	On 20th June.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	On 20th June.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"HYSON"	On 4th July.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	On 18th July.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"PRIAM"	On 20th July.	

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"YANGTZE"	On 21st June.	

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

(9-10)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI, SWATOW, TIENTSIN, NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"SHAHSING"	On 18th May.	
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHIHU"	On 18th May.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	"SZECHUEN"	On 19th May.	
	"TAMING"	On 23rd May.	
	"SUNGKIANG"	On 23rd May.	
	"KAIKONG"	On 25th May.	
	"CHANGSHA"	On 9th June.	

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unvalued Table. A daily qualified surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

(11)

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUERZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
ROON	WEDNESDAY 24th May
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY 24th May
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY 24th May
DARMSTADT	WEDNESDAY 24th May
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 24th May
SCHANNHORST	WEDNESDAY 24th May
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 24th May
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 24th May
ROON	WEDNESDAY 24th May
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY 24th May
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 24th May
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 24th May
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 24th May
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 24th May
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 24th May

ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of MAY, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship "ROON," Captain G. Meiners, with MAIL PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 22nd May. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 23rd May, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 23rd May.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1905.

(5)

SOUTH AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

HONGKONG DIRECT, OR VIA CHEFOO OR CHIN-WAN-TAO, TO DURBAN, NATAL. The following chartered steamers will run at intervals of about 3 weeks:—

S.S. "LOTHIAN"	Captain J. C. Williamson.
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For Freight, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1905.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

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CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).	DATE
R.M.S. "ATHENIAN"	WEDNESDAY, 24th May.
R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF CHINA"	WEDNESDAY, 24th May.
R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA"	WEDNESDAY, 24th May.
R.M.S. "TARTAR"	WEDNESDAY, 24th May.
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For further information, Maps, Guides, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PALERMO," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUERZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 20th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1905.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M., of the 18th instant, will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1905.

S.S. "POLYNESEAN"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London or S.S. "Bosphore," from Havre or S.S. "Dordogne," in connection with above Steamers are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Tuesday, the 23rd May, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 23rd May, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 23rd May, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

BOSTON TOWBOAT COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "HYADES," FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER 1904. With INDEX. Price \$7.50. On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office Hongkong 25th February, 1905.

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